

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
moderate southwest and west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 73.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

TAKES STOP RIOTS IN CAPITAL WHEN TWO MORE ARE KILLED; TROOPS DOUBLED AFTER BAKER CONFERS WITH WILSON; SENATORS REJECT THE PRESIDENT'S REPARATIONS REQUEST

HOUSE, BY 287 TO 100, PASSES 'BONE DRY' BILL

Measure Bans All Beverages
With More Than .5 Per
Cent. Alcohol.

HOME DRINKERS SPARED

Prohibitionists Stage Demonstration—Senate to Delay Action.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The House today passed the national prohibition act providing drastic laws for the enforcement of war time and constitutional prohibition. The final vote was 287 to 100, the largest majority in the history of the House. In case President Wilson vetoes the bill because of the prohibition of light wines and beer, the prohibitionists, on the count in the House to-day, have eighty-seven votes more than are necessary to override the Presidential veto. Three members voted present. Just before the final vote was taken Representative Igoe (Mo.) submitted his motion to recommit the prohibition bill and insert in place of the strict provisions a much more liberal enforcement bill. This would have left the determination of the question of what is intoxicating liquor to the courts, but the move was defeated by a vote of 236 to 155. Many members who voted for the liberal bill of Mr. Igoe later voted for the strict measure.

Not a Party Vote.

No party can be charged with the responsibility of putting the present laws through Congress, according to the final vote, although a slightly larger percentage of Democrats voted against the bill than Republicans. Of the voters against the bill forty-eight were Republicans and fifty-two Democrats.

The announcement of the vote caused a long demonstration by jubilant prohibitionists in which the galleries joined. The vote was interrupted by the appearance on the floor of Mrs. Jeannette Rankin, former Representative from Montana, who recently returned from Europe. An ovation was given to her. Protests against the drastic provisions have been many during the two weeks discussion of the bill, many coming from dry members, but the only prohibitionists who voted against the bill were Representatives Hull and Small (N. C.), Dent (Pa.), and Jeffers (Neb.) and Humphreys (Miss.).

The bill, with its provision clearly knocking out the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer under war time prohibition, now goes to the Senate, where its passage probably will be delayed because of the peace treaty discussions, so that when the bill is finally approved the war time act probably will be near repeal.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is Framing a Bill of Its Own, but It Probably Will be Similar to the One Passed to-day by the House.

What the Bill Provides.
The bill as it passed the House provides that after January 26, 1920: Every person permitted under the law to have liquor in his possession shall report the quantity and kind to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

After February 1, 1920, the possession of any liquor, other than as authorized by the law, shall be prima facie evidence of a nuisance, and shall be deemed to be in violation of the law.

It will not be required, however, to report, and it will not be illegal to have in one's possession, liquor in a private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by the possessor as his private dwelling, and the liquor is used for personal consumption by the owner, his family or his guests.

The possessor of such liquor, however, bears the burden of proof that the liquor was acquired as a beverage containing more than one-half per cent. of alcohol.

Any house, boat, vehicle or other place where liquor is manufactured or sold is declared a nuisance.

No person shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish or receive any intoxicating liquors.

Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental use may be sold under specified regulations.

Denatured alcohol, medicinal preparations (including patent medicines) unfit for beverage purposes, toilet articles, flavoring extracts and vinegar are exempted.

Physicians May Prescribe.

Registered physicians are authorized to issue prescriptions under strict regulations for the use of liquor in cases where it may be considered necessary as a medicine.

Liquor advertisements of all kinds are prohibited.

Sale, manufacture or distribution of compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of liquor is prohibited, together with sale or publication of recipes for home manufacture.

Use of liquor as a beverage on any

Supreme Court to Get Test Case on 2.75 Beer

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The question of the right of brewers to manufacture beer containing 2 1/4 per cent. of alcohol reached the Supreme Court to-day through appeals filed by the Government from Federal Court decrees in Baltimore, quashing indictments brought against the Standard Brewing Company under the food control act of 1917.

Because of the importance of the question in connection with the enforcement of the war time prohibition act, court officials expect the Government to ask that the case be expedited. Unless this were done a decision probably would not be handed down until after prohibition by constitutional amendment became effective.

2,200 IN ARMY PRISON MUTINY

Convicts Refuse to Work and Demand Freedom at Fort Leavenworth.

THREATS FOR OFFICERS

Troops With Loaded Rifles Surround Walls Ready to Quell Outbreak.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 22.—Demanding a general amnesty, 2,200 former soldiers, conscientious objectors and Industrial Workers of the World joined to-day in mutiny in the disciplinary barracks of Fort Leavenworth. So-called "strikes" which have occurred recently at the military prison are as nothing in comparison to the insurrection to-day. Prisoners refuse to work or drill, and even patients in the prison hospital refuse to take medicine.

The situation is alarming, although no outbreaks have been made to effect escape. With loaded rifles and fixed bayonets every available member of the disciplinary guard and all garrison troops, including a regiment of overseas veterans, surround the prison to keep the mutineers within the walls.

Revolt Was Prearranged.

"Pull in your neck; there ain't no such gang," one prisoner defiantly yelled out early this morning when an officer ordered the first gang to work, and the mutiny, all prearranged, was on.

Gang after gang refused to leave cells. Guards were threatened and officers were warned to keep their distance.

"Open the gates and let us out" is the sum and substance of the demand presented to Col. Sedgewick Rice, Commandant, by Tony Stephano, an Italian, and president of the General Prisoners' Conference Committee, an organization whose motto is "Live and live for the betterment of all."

"The prisoners declare they will not return to work," said Col. Rice, "until a promise is made that they shall be set free. They have demanded the prison officials place their request before President Wilson, but this has not been done. All that has been done so far is to telegraph the request to the Adjutant-General of the army. No reply has been received."

Food Well Prepared.

"Aside from the demand for general amnesty the prisoners made some complaints about the food and other things of a trivial nature. The food is as good as that furnished the soldiers of the army, and it is well prepared too."

Since the release of 113 conscientious objectors, who were allowed full pay for the time they served in the prison and awarded every privilege of an honorably discharged soldier, the morale of the prison inmates has gradually lowered. The organization even published a report of its work. One paragraph of the latest report made public says: "The various sub-committees which practically handle all the inside welfare of the barracks deserve great praise for their untiring efforts and interest manifested. From the president down each man in his particular line of endeavor has taken hold with a determination to make this institution such that others will sit up and take notice."

Col. Rice declares every precaution has been taken to hold the "radical element" among the prisoners in check, but there is no indication of a settlement.

If you can save money you can invest with us. Ask for particulars of Federal Reserve Bank.

John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.

BERLIN DENIES SECRET TREATY WITH JAPANESE

Admits Private "Conversations," but Nothing Ever Resulted From Them.

MEETING IN STOCKHOLM

Germans Stirred by Trip of U. S. Fleet to Pacific—Say Nippons Get U-Boat Men.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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BERLIN, July 21 (delayed).—There exists no agreement or secret understanding between Germany and Japan, although conversations took place between representatives of the two Powers in the period between 1916 and the latter half of 1918. On the part of Germany these "conversations" are declared to have been conducted unofficially by private persons upon their own initiative to exchange views and an attempt was made to bring about a rapprochement between Germany and Japan.

This took place at Stockholm, but it is declared that nothing concrete came out of it. These appear to be the ascertainable facts so far developed by my investigation of this end of the alleged German-Japanese secret agreement. The German Foreign Office has issued three denials that such a pact was made, and in the absence at Weimar of Foreign Minister Mueller Under Secretary von Daniel reiterated that denial to-day, as did also Herr Trautmann, temporarily in charge of the Department of Far Eastern Affairs. Both denied that any attempt had been made to feel out the Japanese.

Despatches from America in to-day's newspapers that a considerable part of the American fleet, has sailed for the Pacific have created something like a sensation in official and public circles. They are the chief topic of discussion in Wilhelmstrasse, where the question is asked frequently: "What does it portend?"

In official circles the despatches in the form in which they appeared here are regarded with some scepticism. Despatches from America in to-day's newspapers that a considerable part of the American fleet, has sailed for the Pacific have created something like a sensation in official and public circles. They are the chief topic of discussion in Wilhelmstrasse, where the question is asked frequently: "What does it portend?"

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Another Clemenceau Minister Defeated

PARIS, July 22.—The Chamber of Deputies today, on motion of Jean Bon, despite the opposition of Louis Nail, Minister of Justice, postponed discussion of the plan authorizing nominations in the Legion of Honor for civilians.

VICTORY IS WON BY CLEMENCEAU

French Chamber Votes Confidence in Ministry by 272 to 181.

OPPONENTS UNDISMAYED

Premier Informs Deputies Nation Got "More Than Hoped For."

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 22.—The Chamber of Deputies gave a vote of confidence in the Cabinet of M. Clemenceau this afternoon by 272 against 181.

M. Clemenceau's opponents were jubilant over the vote, saying it spelled the doom of the Cabinet as at present constituted.

Premier Clemenceau, on leaving the Chamber said: "This is a mere skirmish. The real battle is coming."

The Premier was cheered as he departed, many officers surrounding him and shouting, "Vive Clemenceau," and "Long live the father of victory."

During the debate by repeated interruptions from the Socialists, in which Jean Bon and M. Varenne were conspicuous, M. Clemenceau himself ascended the tribune. Amid tense silence the old man walked slowly up the steps and turned and saluted the Right and Centre and glowered at the Extreme Left. The light of battle was gleaming in his eyes as he said, in a low voice:

"You blame me for not having chosen my colleagues from the learned. An eminent man is not necessarily a member of the French Academy."

"Tiger" Disarms House.
The House laughed and was disarmed. Strolling up and down the tribune the Premier hesitated, stopped and then continued:

"You wanted me to make war. I have made war. You wished me to make peace. It is harder to make peace than it is to make war. It is a question of confidence. I have obtained all that France could desire and many things that France could not hope for."

M. Clemenceau expressed the desire to go before the country in new elections.

"I had thought," he said, "that after five years of war I might rest, but I have been told, 'You made the war.'"

"The work of peace must be continued. All the ambition which I have at this moment is that you keep me in power until my work is done. But I should give you a cordial handshake if you send me from this tribune to the minority."

As M. Clemenceau descended from the tribune it was recalled that just one year ago to-day the Premier, arriving from the Chateau Thierry sector, where Marshal Foch's offensive was making time on the Germans' third line of defence, told the assembled newspapers: "We have won the war," as to-day he said: "Let us make peace."

The old chief was in great form, in meeting with interruptions from the Extreme Left. In bantering tone he said: "I'm willing to retire if M. Chaumet will succeed me."

Shafts Cause Merriment.
M. Chaumet was sponsor for the interpellation regarding the French Front. Even M. Cachin and M. Sembat were unable to hide their merriment and applauded the Grand Old Man. Then resuming his seriousness, M. Clemenceau said:

"We are facing the liquidation of the greatest catastrophe the world has ever known. You may forget it, but I, who am struggling with these difficulties, have a right to mention them. A barbarous nation has set fire to the four corners of the world, and for five years the most abominable war in history has held sway. And you desire that on the very day that the signatures are placed at the bottom of the peace treaty the anti-bellum status prevails."

"Gentlemen, to console myself from the reproaches which you addressed to me, I have merely to think of those who will be levelled at my successor."

Amid cheers from all parts of the Chamber, the vote was taken.

The fight over a vote of confidence began with a statement by Deputy Francis Fournier, who discussed the general policies of the Government. He recalled the meeting on Friday when the vote was taken. He showed the Government to have a minority. He said that Victor Boret, the Food Minister, who resigned, was abandoned by his colleagues, but that it was the Government's economic policy that led to his resignation. He said that the economic situation was serious, and that the country so considered the Government's announced programme as insufficient.

After criticizing in detail the economic policy of the Government M. Fournier took up the foreign policy. He advocated a more intimate alliance with Italy and concluded by asking the Chamber to say if it intended the Government's errors, which he declared, compromised the fruits of victory.

M. Joseph J. B. E. Noulens, the new

WILSON CANNOT ACT WHILE PACT IS UNRATIFIED

Foreign Relations Committee Resents Refusal to Give Light on Treaty.

INDIGNANT AT AFFRONT

President Admits to Senators He Acted Alone in Shantung Adjustment.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a modest little electrical storm to-day that may prove later either to have cleared the atmosphere somewhat or which may have prepared the way for further manifestations of the sort. It was all about the failure of the President to forward to the Senate any reply to or even acknowledgment of the various requests the committee and the Senate have made for information concerning various phases of foreign affairs.

The committee was in an acrimonious frame of mind when it met. The matter immediately requiring its attention was the President's letter requesting the committee's acquiescence in the appointment of an American member of the Reparations Commission, which will exercise stupendous authority in liquidating all sorts of consequences of the war.

There was a decided difference of opinion in the committee as to the propriety of such an appointment. Republicans generally both in and out of the committee regarded the request with something bordering on suspicion, suspecting that if they gave assent to this appointment the operations of the commission would presently involve this Government so far in the administrative work under the treaty that it would be impossible hereafter to withdraw from it, and this amendment or reservation to the treaty would be difficult.

It developed to-day during the conferences President Wilson had with Republican Senators that the Shantung provisions in the peace treaty virtually are his product. This concession to Japan, it was revealed, was left to be drawn by President Wilson, by France and Great Britain and that he virtually was responsible for the provisions as they appear.

Clash on President's Powers.

When the committee convened there were pending a series of resolutions outlining the reply that Senator Lodge (Mass.) should make to the President. Senator Williams (Miss.) had introduced one agreeing that the President had power to make the appointment, and Mr. Harding (Ohio) had proposed to instruct the chairman to reply that "neither the committee nor the Senate has any authority to take action in respect to any treaty provision until said treaty becomes effective through ratification."

Mr. Hitchcock (Neb.) had proposed to amend this by declaring that while the treaty is in the stage of negotiation the President has power to make such appointments if they are necessary. Mr. Knox (Pa.) had insisted that until the treaty is ratified "no power exists either in the President or in Congress to execute any provision of the proposed treaty either provisionally or otherwise."

When the matter was taken up this morning the Hitchcock proposal was voted down, 9 to 6, and that of Mr. Knox, its wording slightly changed, was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7. It was a party vote except that Mr. McCumber voted with the Democrats. Accordingly the reply which Chairman Lodge later dispatched to the President stated that "until the treaty has been ratified in accordance with its terms no power exists to execute any of its provisions either provisionally or otherwise."

Senators Feel Much Offended.

The committee took very little time considering the reply to the President. A good deal more interest attached to the discussion of the fashion in which the committee and the Senate had been ignored as to their requests for documents relating to the treaty.

It was pointed out that it was now more than three weeks since a resolution by Senator Johnson (Cal.) asking for information about Russia was sent and nothing whatever has been heard from it. It was stated, for instance, that a request had been made for the text of the protest which the three

White Trying to Induce Japanese to Publish Their Shantung Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, July 23.—One of the most interesting developments of the day in Peace Conference circles is the news that Henry White of the American mission, has been trying to induce the Japanese to publish the pledge which they made to the Council of Four to return Shantung to China.

This agreement, as was pointed out exclusively by THE SUN at the time, was merely a verbal statement, but it was taken down. It is evident that efforts to induce publication by the Japanese were made at the direct instigation of President Wilson, but Japan so far has refused to take this action, despite the argument of the Americans that the treaty may otherwise be defeated.

It is hinted here that unless Japan in the next few days does it herself, some way will be found of getting before the world the statement made by Marquis Saionji and Baron Makino to President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau. The British also are working on the Japanese.

The statement apparently merely reiterates Japan's pledge to China that she would return Shantung, but does not mention any date. Thus it does not affect the principals in the Shantung deal, which was the basis of the objection of Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and Gen. Bliss. Nevertheless the President believes that if he can procure its publication he will win over some Senators.

The Japanese say that to publish their pledge would arouse the Japanese people and they also contend that it would stiffen the Chinese.

TOKIO SILENT ON SHANTUNG PLEA

Wilson Still Hopeful That Definite Promise Will Be Made.

CHINA OBSTRUCTS PLAN

Obstacle Seen in Pekin's Anxiety to Interpret Statements for U. S.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The strong diplomatic pressure which the Administration has been exerting on the Japanese Government to force a statement concerning the return of Shantung to China on a stipulated date has not yet brought results, but President Wilson is understood to be hopeful of obtaining timely aid from Tokio. The difficulty is described by the Japanese to be "international politics in Japan," but this reason for withholding a definite statement is not regarded here as constituting a serious obstacle.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy, therefore, are still being persuaded to do everything in their power to bring action from Tokio.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Katsujirō Debarshi, is doing his utmost to stem the tide of American sentiment against the Japanese on the Shantung matter and has discussed the question at length with the State Department. He has been advised pointedly by American officials to urge his Government to make a definite statement, and the belief here is that he has been hoping his Government would do so.

The Japanese Government's first stand was that the Shantung question would be handled by direct negotiation between Tokio and Pekin, but that these negotiations would not begin until Chinese officials had ceased criticism of Japan and withdrawn their imputations of Japanese bad faith. The Administration here accepted Japan's profession of good faith and did not question the Tokio promise to protect Chinese rights, but at the same time it was emphasized that a public statement of a very definite character was imperatively required.

Unless such a statement came in the near future, it was emphasized, President Wilson's position would be increasingly embarrassing and the prospects of acceptance of the treaty by the Senate materially lessened.

One great obstacle, so far as the Japanese Government's present plans are concerned, admittedly comes from the watchful policy of the Chinese, who are ready to scrutinize closely any Japanese statement with a view to dissecting its true meaning for the American public. For this reason anything but a bona fide and definite pledge on the part of Japan to restore Chinese rights fully might only aggravate the situation, it is explained.

MAY REVEAL SHANTUNG DEAL.

Powers Consider Problem and Making Agreement Public.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 22.—Information concerning possible compromises which would solve the Shantung problem constantly are taking place. The opinion prevails in conference circles that some arrangement probably will be reached by which the gentlemen's agreement formulated between Japan and the other great Powers that Japan shall return Shantung to China will be made public. While this agreement has not formally been prepared and signed by the great Powers, it is known that notes were made but that the Chinese delegates were never shown any sort of written document and consequently refused to sign the treaty. They said verbal statements were too vague to insure them against the permanent loss of Shantung.

HARTMANN, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Ad.

President, Aroused by Situation, Summons Secretary of War.

SERVICE MEN CALLED

City Completely Patrolled by Soldiers and Marines; Traffic Halted.

CONGRESS MEMBERS ACT

Bills Introduced to Punish Sale of Weapons Without Permit.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Rioting continued in the national capital to-night, despite the large increase in the civilian and military forces.

As was the case in the previous riots, the outbreaks did not begin until after dark. Shortly after 10 o'clock to-night police headquarters received a report that a white man, a Home Defence Guard, had been shot and killed by a negro in the northwest section. Then quickly followed another report that a second guard had been shot and killed by a negro at Eighth and M streets. This is in the centre of the negro section, and a squad of cavalry and marines was hurried to that place.

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock three riot calls were sent in simultaneously from a district in the negro section of the northwest covering an area of about three squares. A cordon of cavalry, marines and infantry were thrown about one block in which considerable firing had been going on.

Several minor disturbances also were reported to-night, but the fighting forces lacked the numbers of previous nights. Three of these small outbreaks were reported to the police, in which a white man was shot in the leg in a fight with a small group of negroes.

Quiet at Midnight.

At midnight it appeared that the armed guard had full control of the situation. All the outbreaks had been quelled quickly, and it appeared that the forces patrolling the city were fully adequate to cope with the situation. At police headquarters it was said no more riot calls were expected, and the general opinion was that there would be a subsidence of disorder, with tranquillity quickly restored.

The shootings to-night bring the total casualties to seven persons killed and twelve dying and scores injured.

To quell any repetition of the rioting of last night and Sunday night three army tanks, equipped with machine guns and ready for instant action, arrived in the capital to-night from Camp Meade, under the command of Capt. L. P. Thorpe, the War Department announced. Seven more tanks were held in readiness at Camp Meade for instant transportation to the capital in case they were needed.

It was estimated that approximately 1,500 cavalry, infantry, marines and soldiers were on guard, supplementing the regular and volunteer police. The cavalry came from Fort Myer and the infantry from Camp Meade. The marines came from Quantico, Va. Additional units also were ready to be rushed to the city if outbreaks occurred and army trucks were placed at the disposal of the commanders of the men for quick transportation. Major-General William G. Haan, from Camp Meade, was in charge of the men, who were distributed about the city.

Detectives Sworn In.

In addition to these precautions Major Pullman, Superintendent of the District of Columbia police, announced that fifty new plain clothes men had been sworn in. These were equipped with heavy calibre revolvers and were scattered throughout the city in motor cars. A truckload of ammunition for revolvers and machine guns was delivered at police headquarters early in the evening by an army truck from Camp Meade.

The police department reported it had 1,000 revolvers and 20,000 rounds of ammunition available.

To take charge of the details of enlisted men scores of army and navy officers, armed with revolvers and full cartridge belts, were ordered out by the War and Navy Departments.

Despite the warnings of the District Commissioners the downtown streets were crowded with people. Few service men, other than those on guard duty, were in evidence. The negroes were scarce. Many of them slept at their places of employment rather than venture the trip home. The lounges and chairs in the lobbies of the Capitol were the beds of many negro employees who work there.

The Sheriff of Prince George county,